FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

PITTSBURG.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1889.

Maryland Merchants Will Take will be drawn into competition with Cum-Advantage of Prohibition in Bedford, and

TRY TO RUIN ITS TRADE

By Offering Unlimited Whisky and Free Travel to Customers.

THE JUG AS A MAGNET.

Business of the Border Counties Filled With Sadness at the Prospect.

CHRISTENED IN JAMAICA RUM,

Bedford County Has Reformed, and Now Will Probably Vote for the Amendment.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT PERSONS

Bedford county will probably vote tor Constitutional Amendment, but with only a small majority. Our special commissioner has discovered a scheme Maryland merchants are arranging, by which they can keep the border counties in Pennsylvania supplied with whisky. Some Bedford merchants are afraid this will attract general trade to Cumberland. Ex-Congressman Cessna believes the State will be hotly contested. Thus far THE DISPATCH'S canvass of counties shows the following result:

COUNTIES.	mendment	'otal Vote.	ocal Option
Bedford	In favor of	8,191	Adopted
Cambria	Against	11,702	Defeated
Fayette	Very d'btful	14,263	Adopted
Greene	Doubtful	6,630	Adopted
Somerset	In favor of	7,382	Adopted
Washington	In favor of	13,219	Adopted

1 > 1317

Debroad, January 25 .- The oldest topers are now the best temperance fellows. At least this seems to be the case with some Pennsylvania counties. Here is ancient Dame Bedford-the grandmother of Allegheny county-for instance. She was christened in a bath of West India rum long after toddy had been warmed in her primeval forests for Washington and Forbes by British soldiery. From the day of her birth whisky was a part of her history. There are still in existence records which show the fees charged in 1771 and 1772 by tavern keepers during the sessions of court here. I can't find anything on these curious bills of fare to eat. They are made up exclusively of liquor. Here is a copy of

one of them:	
Toddy, per gill	
Whiskey, per gill	
Strong beer, per qt	
Cider, per qt. Bowl West India rum, containin with loaf sugar.	
area sour angles constructions	*********

From Liquor to Water. It was probably due to Bedford's bibulous example that the soldiers at Fort Pitt, some years later, took the slightest opportunity to go on a spree; for when Cornwallis surren dered, the general orders posted at the fort concluded: "Commissaries will issue a gill of whisky, extraordinary, to the non-commissioned officers and privates, upon this joyful occasion.'

The hotel in which this is being written was built in 1771, although it was first occupled by a retired British officer as a residence. But for three-quarters of a century the register has been open to receive guests and in that whole period its bar has been well stocked with liquors. It is now an applicant again for license, and, with its splendid reputation, will doubtless secure it. Across the street is another stone house erected in 1751, where George Washington lodgedand drank his toddy, too.

And there is still one large distillery in the county to recall the days, 80 years ago, when distilleries flourished all over these mountains. Then "moonshiners" could add still more historical matter to this paragraph if it were possible.

But the past counts for nothing now. Bedford county has redeemed herself. Distilleries have long since gone out of business, moonshiners have retired deeper in the woods, and licenses to mere dramshops have been steadily refused by Judge Baer for three years past. Only the best petitions find favor in his eyes, and only hotels are now permitted to sell the tempting cup. There is but one liquid the county new deals in extensively, and that is Bedford

Now the county is in a fair condition to adopt the Constitutional amendment. It will be a rather even contest, it is believed, but people expect a small majority will be given for temperance. That a large majority may not be looked for is evident from the fact that in 1873, although local option was adopted, it was only by 156 majority. There is scarcely any third party vote, both St. John and Fisk receiving less than 100

Border raids will follow the adoption of the constitutional amendment. In the southern tier of counties through which THE DIS-PATCH's canvass has been pushed, a sort of devil-may-care feeling has been observed among the whisky-drinking classes. They were too near the line dividing Pennsyl vania from West Virginia and Maryland to know that they could not get liquor whenever they want it by simply sending their order across that line. But here, in Bedford town, this proximity to other States excites real apprehensions, and will no doubt influence quite a number of votes at June's

The reason of this is that Maryland, being only a few miles across the country, Bedford berland. That thriving city is about 30 miles distant, and already her shrewd merchants are forming a plan to take advantage of prohibition in Pennsylvania. They are recruiting a fund to pay the railroad fare of any person in Bedford county who will come to Cumberland and buy a certain amount of goods, the principal item of which is liquor. Thus when a Bedford county farmer takes his jug over to Maryland, he will come back also weighted down with drygoods. This, it is thought by some, will ruin the trade of Bedford town with the county farmers. However, Cumberland merchants did this same thing when local option was in force

Ex-Congressman Cessna's Opinion.

Hon. John Cessna, who has always been supposed to know a thing or two about State politics, is the principal member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Amendment Association. Each of the bills which have been introduced in the Legislature on the subject were framed by him in his law office at Bedford. This morning he accorded me a brief interview. It was right to the point, however. He said:

I think Bedford county will carry the amend ment. It could not be done, however, if the Democrats should make it a party question, but as there are very many Democrats here who will vote for the amendment, I do not think there is any disposition to make a political matter out of it.

As to the State adopting the amendment, careful canvass alone will show. The counties of Greene, Bucks, Lycoming, Berks, Luzerne, Allegheny, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, North-ampton, Lehigh, and possibly Clarion, will vote against the measure. I rather think the votes in the other counties will outnumber them. Clinton county will probably be for us. The situation is not so hopeless in large cities as you may think. Allegheny county has a reasonably strong temperance element, and in Philadelphia just now the Republicans are very mad at the whisky ring for the 15,000 votes it cost them. Still, the liquor interests in all the cities are wast, and as a whole the State may be regarded as a very closely contested battle ground. I hope temperance will win.
I can scarcely say from reading the reports from Harrisburg how Senator Cooper or other party leaders will vote next June. I have no with the special election. It ought not to have, Still, Chauncey Black, in his letter accepting the Gubernatorial nomination, wrote in very strong and bold terms about his opposition to sumptuary laws. And it cannot be denied that the old Bourbon element of his party are strongly committed. Yet in spite of all that, I know of many moral, right-thinking Demo-crats who will vote for this amendment. It will be more a question of moral and social surroundings. The sham cry of "personal liberty" has been raised on the one side, and on the other side will be arrayed all the re-ligious, cultured, law-abiding and respectable

Ex-Congressman Cessna is no friend of license in any shape or form. He holds that it leads to corruption in the courts, and recently made this parody on judge and jury in whisky cases: "I have seen cases of acquittal in court so plain and so clear that I have been forced to say that if a temperance man should prosecute a rumseller and call the 12 apostles as witnesses, and the rumseller should call the two thieves, and one of them should repent before the jury went out, and the case was clearly made out the rumseller would be acquitted and the temperance man compelled to pay

the costs.' Editor N. L. McGarr, of the Bedford Gazette, has taken a straw vote, and in his issue to-morrow will announce the result as follows: For amendment, 42; against, 22. Mr. McGarr thinks that agitation in the county will result in a victory for the amendment, although he does not believe it would carry if put to a vote to-day. People up here require time for study.

H. D. Tate, Esq., who was Chief Clerk to the Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Pattison, expresses his hope in these words:

Prohibition in Pennsylvania has become question of vital importance. Every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth must now meet it squarely with an honest yes or an honest no. There can be no neutral ground in this cam paign. I have given the question careful conideration. My natural opposition to "sumpt uary legislation" and my respect for "vested interests" caused me, at times, to hesitate; but being convinced in my own mind that its good morals outweighed all other considerations there remained but one dry spot on which I could conscientiously stand. I will vote for it, Will it carry in Bedford county? I believe it will. With its benefits, with its practicability we have nothing to do. Our duty is plain, do right. Let results be what they may,

Too Close to Maryland.

Hon. J. M. Reynolds, Chairman of the

Democratic County Committee, said: I have no hesitation in saying that I intend to vote for it, and, if necessary, to speak in favor of it. On a great moral question like this where every man will have to perform a solemn duty with reference to the best interest of the c and the safety of the individual citizen, I have no concealments to make and no voter should hesitate now to speak out boldly and promptly.

R. C. Haderman, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, says: I will vote for Prohibition, and I believe the mendment will receive a majority of 1,200 in

the county. E. R. Horn-I will vote against prohibition because Maryland is too close to Bedford county, and I prefer seeing the money stay at home. Furthermore, I do not think prohibi-tion will prohibit.

Thomas M. Hedding-I will vote against the prohibition amendment because I believe its adoption would be detrimental to the business of this county, and especially of this borough.

We are too close to Maryland.

George Mardoff, Jr.—I will vote against prohibition. I saw enough of it in the West, and how it affected business in States where it was

icense-a fee, say \$1,000-would be more effect ive, I will support the amendment, L. E. STOFIEL.

WHOLESALE ROBBERIES

Of Pennsylvania Railroad Cars by a Gang of Harrisburg Thieves.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, January 25 .- Daniel Boyle and Samuel Beatty have been arrested here for robbing cars of merchandise of various kinds and Mrs. Mattie Fulmer and Mrs. Moyer for receiving the stolen goods. Boyle has confessed to having broken into and robbed a number of cars in company with a young man, and to have sold about 500 yards of satin, silverware and shoes to Mrs. Fulmer. Car Inspector Stout, of Altoona, found the seals of about a dozen cars broken and articles taken from them.

Mrs. Moyer is accused of receiving stolen dressgoods and notions. More arrests will

THE CABLE LETTER that appears PATCH every Sunday is flashed under the sea by the brightest journali-t in London. All the news and gossip of the Old World will be found in this department to-morrow.

IT MUST BE ALLISON

If Iowa Would be Represented in

President Harrison's Cabinet. HIS FRIENDS CONGRATULATE HIM.

Blaine Generally Conceded a Firm Grip on

the Premiership.

THE SENATE CROWDS ITS TARIFF BILL. It Insists on the House Appointing a Conference Com-

mittee Upon It.

Senator Allison is loath to give up his position as the recognized Republican leader in the Senate, but his colleagues are congratulating him on his having done so to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Murat Halstead, who thinks he ought to know if anyone does, says Blaine will be Secretary of State, but that Wanamaker will have no Cabinet position, while Washington politicians say Quay's choice will be Secretary of the Navy.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, January 25.-Senator Allison was quietly but cordially congratulated to-day by a number of his Senatorial colleagues, who told him they had learned that he had finally intimated to General Harrison his willingness to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury if he insisted upon it. Word came here last night from Indianapolis that President-elect Harrison has decided that Iowa can have a place in the Cabinet if Allison is their choice, but if he determines to press his friend Clark-son the claims of the State must be ignored. It must be Allison or the State goes un-honored. This was the subject of general

gossip in the Senate to-day.

A Senator who knows Mr. Allison and also General Harrison well, said that matters were reaching such a crisis that the Iowa Senator had begun to waver in his determination not to leave the Senate. He has not yet reached the point of giving a definite answer to General Harrison, but he has for the past few days been consulting with his intimate friends in the Senate as to the advisability of his leaving that body.

WHY HE REGRETS IT. Mr. Allison regrets the embarrassing sitnation in which he is placed by the desire of the President-elect to compel him to go to the head of the Treasury Department, not so much because of the disappointment of his friend Clarkson, but because he is sincerely opposed to leaving the Senate, where he has lately become the recognized Repub-lican leader. General Harrison, however, has for some time been urging him to take a place in the Cabinet, and his appeals have now reached that point where it is hard to refuse without seeming to be unreasonably obstinate.

The Senator who is authority for the statement that Allison has practically yielded to General Harrison's invitation has recently seen the President-elect and re-ceived letters from him within the present week. He said to-day that Mr. Wanamaker's appointment was settled upon at the time Senator Quay requested it, and that the selection has never been changed since. The Senator added that in his opinion the Philadelphian is much more likely to be Secretary of the Navy than Postmaster General, and that if the former place is of John Roach will be likely to again be

busy with the sound of workmen. WHAT HALSTRAD THINKS

An Indianapolis special says: Early this evening Murat Halstead slipped into town on his way home from Wisconsin, where he has been telling the Editorial Association how to edit. He took a carriage from the station directly to General Harrison's house, and remained there about an hour. It is supposed that he put in a good word for Blaine. About 4 o'clock the General started on his regular afternoon promenade, in company Mr. Halstead, They walked the streets for some time, talking very earnestly as they went. The General and the editor were schoolmates and familiar friends, but it is not supposed they spent the two hours they were together in swapping stories of school-

Mr. Halstead is of the opinion that Mr. Blaine will be Secretary of State, and that Mr. Wanamaker will not go into the Cab-inet. He says General Harrison very discreetly keeps his own counsel, and is in no divilge just what is in his mind on that question. The General himself is looking question. The General himself is looking better than for some days past, but the wear of the constant reception of visitors is beginning to tell on him. He has not completed his inaugural address yet, and still has the selection of a Cabinet on hand.

CLOUDS IN A CLEAR SKY.

The Senate Trying to Put the House in the Tariff Soupbowl.

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- Before the tariff bill went to the House from the Senate this afternoon there was indorsed on it, in compliance with the motion of Mr. Allison, adopted by the Senate, the statement that the Senate adheres to its amendments and requests a conference. This is an unusual but not unprecedent course to pursue, and is adopted for the purpose of expediting the This action of the Senate caused a com-

motion among interested members of the House when it was made known. The impression in some quarters was that the Sen ate had very cleverly trapped the Ways and Means committee. It would be out of the ordinary course for the House to refuse to ecede to the request of the Senate for result will be to prevent the Ways and Means Committee from passing upon the enate amendments to the tariff bill. Again, it is argued that if the House should refuse to comply, this refusal would put it in the position of declining to second the efforts of the Senate to secure speedy action upon the tariff bill.

Several members of the Ways and Means Committee, when spoken to about the mat-ter expressed the belief that the request for a conference would not be granted until the bill had gone through the regular course in the House and committee. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said that the rules of the House require all bills coming back with Senate amendments to be re ferred to the proper committee. The tariff bill could not be sent to conference in violation of this rule, for a single objection would suffice to prevent it. He agreed with other members of the committee in the opinion that the Senate's request for an im-mediate conference would be refused by the

THE EXTRADITION TREATY

Likely to be Ratified if a Test Vote

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, January 25 .- The Senate will take up the British extradition treaty for consideration on Tuesday next, and is determined to press it to a vote at as early a day as possible. It will probably be ratified if a test vote is reached, although a strong opposition will be made. The consideration of the treaty will be had in secret session, as Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, Sherman and others, who believe in Senatorial secrecy, will DISPATCH of to-morrow.

not listen to the appeals of Riddleberger, and those who act with him in behalf of public proceedings. Indeed, it is quite likely that the Virginia Senator will not renew his fight for open sessions this year. He knows he would be beaten and his opposi-

knows he would be beaten and his opposi-tion might result in postponing action altogether. This he does not want, for he desires to have the treaty rejected before he leaves the Senate. He made a big fight on it last session and succeeded in getting be-fore the public the feelings of Irish-Amer-icans on the subject of the extradition of political offenders, and he may now content himself with endeavoring to secure the re-jection of the treaty, and in having the in-junction of secrecy as to the Senate pro-ceedings removed, thus revealing the causes of its unpopularity.

of its unpopularity.

Riddleberger and his friends claim that this treaty would compel the United States Government to give up, at the demand of England, prisoners guilty of alleged politi-cal offenses, even when the acts complained of were committed in the United States, the offenders never having set foot on British soil. There are a dozen other provisions and omissions to which they are opposed, but the defect mentioned is the most fatal one of all, to the minds of the Irish-Ameri can party, and it is this point upon which they chiefly rely for the rejection of the

THE NEW FIRST LADY

Occupies the Old Quarters of the Ruling Queen of the Republic-The Discovery of Mrs. Harrison's Presence at

a Theater Causes a Stir.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, January 25 .- The arrival at the Gilsey House of Mrs. Harrison, the wife of the President-elect, with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, was so unexpected that no rooms had been prepared for them. They were assigned to rooms 68, 70 and 72, on the third floor, but early yesterday morning they removed to parlors 2 and 4, on the second floor. These parlors are on the Twenty-ninth street side and were occupied by Mrs. Cleveland in 1886, after her return from Europe and

1886, after her return from Europe and shortly before her marriage.

The party breakfasted at the ladies' ordinary, and at 11 o'clock Mrs. Harrison and her daughter went out shopping, leaving Mr. McKee to receive any friends who might call. Vice President-elect Morton called in the absence of Mrs. Harrison, and chatted with Mr. McKee for a few minutes. The party dined at 6 o'clock in their rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Morton called in the evening, and the entire party drove to the Metropolitan Opera House where they enjoyed "The Jewess." They occupied the box owned jointly by D. O. Mills and Mrs. Butterfield. It is No. 59 and is on the second tier. Mrs. Harrison and is on the second tier. Mrs. Harrison wore a slate-colored silk dress cut high, and a white vest. Mr. Morton's box, No. 71, was occupied by friends of George Bliss, who is a part owner of it.

The audience didn't know of Mrs. Harrison

son's presence until near the close of the performance, and then an usher whispered it, and the intelligence went quickly around. Thereafter the opera was second in interest to Mrs. Harrison. Mr. McKee will probably go home early next week. Mrs. McKee will remain here with her mother. They may become the guests of Mr. Morton after Mr. McKee's departure.

RAPID TRANSIT

Baltimore and Philadelphia to b Secured by the B. & O.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ! BALTIMORE, January 25 .- A big deal is said to be on hand which will probably result in the Baltimore and Ohio obtaining the much desired through line from Baltimore to Philadelphia. At present all trains are carried over the harbor on barges and much time is lost. By a combination with the reorganized Maryland Central problem of rapid transit can easily be solved. This company has secured control of the Vorkand Peachbottom road The connection is made at Delta and opens up another line between Baltimore and York. The Deer Creek and Susquehauna road, an ally of the Maryland Central, is in process of construction. When this is finprocess of construction. When this is fin-ished there will be a belt line of roads con-necting all lines around Baltimore.

Should the Baltimore and Ohio conclude satisfactory arrangements it could send its eastern train around the city and thus avoid the barge transportation. It is said the Pennsylvania road is trying to circumvent the Baltimore and Onio by gaining control of the Marvland Central.

AN EX-CONVICT'S CHARGES.

He Alleges and is Proving Fraud in the Knusas Penitentiary.

TOPEKA, January 25 .- The investigation of charges of corruption preferred against the officials of the State penitentiary was commenced this morning by the Legislative Committee. Thomas C. Thurston, a convict recently pardoned, testified that he was the author of the articles in the Kansas City Times, alleging gross frauds at the penitentiary, and corroborated substantially the charges made.

He cited numerous cases which came to his knowledge while an inmate of the peniwherein the State had been frauded of large sums of money in the letting of contracts for supplies and the sale of the product of the penitentiary coal mines, two of the directors of the institution being directly interested in the contracts. He thought the State had been robbed of at least \$100,000. The investigation was conducted by Attorney General Kellogg.

BURIED THE BABE ALIVE

In Order to Cure it of a Skin Disease

Brutal Superstition. POTTSTOWN, PA., January 25 .- Consid erable excitement was created in the lower section of this town last night by the action of the inhabitants of the Hungarian settlement. A baby belonging to one of the Hungarian families, which was affected with some skin disease, was buried in the ground, leaving only the head above the surface, with a shoulder shawl around it.

A dozen or more children, in their bare feet, paraded around the baby, beating on tin pans with sticks. Inquiry elicited the information that the burial in the cold ground was supposed to draw the disease out of the child, while the beating of pans would drive evil spirits away. The suffer-ings of the children, who were walking on the frozen ground in their bare feet, was in tended to be a penance that would forever keep the child free from harm.

CANNOT QUITE AGREE

On Several Proposed Amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, January 25. - The conferces on the bill to amend the inter-State commerce law concluded their work to-day, and Mr. Crisp will report to the House to-morrow. Upon the three amendments of importance the House managers receded from the one requiring the commissioners to adopt a uniform classification for all rail-

roads. Upon amendments requiring railroad companies to transport oil in barrels at the same rate as is charged for oil in tanks or in cars owned by shippers, and giving State courts concurrent jurisdiction with United States courts over litigation connected with the en-torcement of the law, there was a disagree-

MODEL HUSBAND.

General Harrison's Conduct During His Wife's Absence Proves

AS EXEMPLARY AS COULD BE.

He Lives Very Quietly and Hasn't Eloped With the Nurse Girl.

HIS TONGUE IS SOMEWHAT LOOSENED,

And He Intimates That Mr. Wanamaker May Not Have Been Called.

Mrs. Harrison should have no fault to find with her husband's behavior during her absence in New York, if the voluminous and circumstantial reports sent out concerning his actions are truthful, as they doubtless are. Indianapolitans still refuse to believe that Wanamaker is one of the elect, but they are getting very anxious to know why Indiana's representative in the Cabinet hasn't been announced.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] Indianapolis, January 25 .- General Harrison is proving himself a model husband during the absence of his wife. The first thing every morning he sees that the babies are washed and dressed properly, and that they haven't caught the croup, colic, or other infantile ailment over night. After they have been duly chucked under the chins, tossed about, and played with, the President-elect goes into the library and remains in executive session with Elijah for several hours. At lunch time he looks after the babies again, scolds the nurse if anything seems wrong about them, chucks and tosses them some more, and then re-sumes the executive session in the library. This part of his day is usually made hash of by the callers, who gather in the parlor so rapidly that he has to come out every little while to work them off in batches with a handshake and a few words of greeting to

About 4 o'clock the General starts out for a walk, often with some family friend to accompany him, and by dinner time he is home again and putting the nurse girl through a thorough civil service examina-tion as to the state of health of the babies, which being found satisfactory, the little ones are duly kissed and fondled and carried off to be put to bed.

WORK, WALKS AND CHATS. After dinner the General usually spends some hours alone in his library, at work upon the inaugural message and similar matters, or chats in the parlor with neighbors and acquaintances who come in spend the evening. Occasionally, recently, he has also taken a walk downtown in the middle of the day, but with this exception the routine of his life has been almost un-

About the only unusual thing that has occurred about the house since Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee went away has been the accidental looseness of the tongue upon the part of General Harrison, which, although it was but momentary, let out something that will be regarded as signifipapers, General, except one, say that Mr. Wanamaker's visit means that he is going into the Cabinet." "Well, they have no authority for it," said General Harrison, quickly and apparently without thinking. A moment later he seemed to realize that he had spoken too freely, and added some re-marks intended to remove the impression that there was any significance about what he had said.

JUST LET HIM DOWN EASY. In spite of the confident assertions from the East that Mr. Wanamaker has been called, opinion here continues to favor the idea that he will not be in the Cabinet, and that General Harrison invited him here for the purpose of talking the matter over with him, and in fact, letting him down easy.

There have been comparatively few callers at the house to-day, and almost the only one of prominence was ex-Governor Porter. As to him it is safe to say that he will get the Italian mission, and that he is taking no part in the booming of his name for the Cabinet. If the same thing could be said of other Indiana Cabinet possibilities, General Harrison would be happier than he is. Under the surface there is a very bitter fight

going on over the phantom place that Indi-ana is going to get in the next Cabinet. Chairman Huston's friends are getting sce that Indivery saucy in their remarks as to what will happen if General Harrison doesn't select their man, and do it pretty quick, too. Huston's name has been off the list for some time, though, in spite of all his friends say, the real embarrassment of the President-elect comes from an entirely different

John C. New counted himself out at Chicago last summer, when, to satisfy those who declared that if Harrison was nominated New would "hog everything," he gave his solemn promise that he would demand nothing from the administration, and upon the strength of that promise received support that made Harrison's nomination ible; so it can't be New.

MEN WHO WOULDN'T RESPOND Judge Woods, who has also been men-tioned as a possible Attorney General, de-clares openly that he would not leave the bench, so it cannot be he. Attorney General Michener has a better place where he now is, and is not supposed to have any Cabinet aspirations. Partner Miller is about the only other man who has been much spoken of in connection with Indiana and the

Cabinet. A late pointer from Pennsylvania is that Wanamaker being out, General Hastings has been entered in the race as "Quay's unknown." General Hastings was the man whom Quay selected at Chicago to make the speech nominating John Sherman. Of course he did that because he expected that Sherman might be nominated and elected, and in that case he wanted Hastings to get something good. The Ohio delegation was sore about the choice of Hastings for that duty, because they thought him too small a man to have the naming of Sherman, but they had to yield, because they couldn't afford to offend the Pennsylvanians. It seems reasonable to suppose that Quay's interest in Hastings has not waned since the conven tion, and that he would beas willing to have him made Postmaster General under Harri

son as under Sherman.

News was received to-day that a delegation from Alabama would arrive here tomorrow to have a talk with General Harrison upon the Southern question. Beside all that has been poured into his ears by delegations and individual visitors and by etters. General Harrison has a big scrat book filled with clippings of editorials upor the Southern question published since the election in newspapers all over the country, but especially in Southern newspapers. He has been very particular about the book, and depends largely upon it, it is said, for information as to the real situation and state of feeling at the South.

Calmly Died in Nineteen Minutes. MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 25 .- At Eutaw a negro named James Seames was hanged to-day for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Autrey, of Tuscaloosa, about six months ago. He was calm, and died in 19

DUDLEY'S DENIAL.

The New York Papers Demand Tha It be Made in Court, but Would Allow One Sworn to in

Washington. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, January 25.—The case of Colonel William W. Dudley against the New York Times, World and Commercial Advertiser for libel for publishing the notorious "blocks-of-five" letter, attracted a crowd to the Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Patterson presiding, this morning. Colonel George Bliss, counsel for Colonel Dudley, came into court at an early hour prepared to make a motion that the order granting an extension of time to defendants to answer the complaint be limited. De Lancev Nicoll, counsel for the World, asked Colonel Bliss if he was going to divide his arguments in "groups of five," and the Colonel said that all would be given in "one grand block." B. F. Einstein represented the Times and E. O. Brewster the Commercial

After moving that the time for th answer of the defendants be limited, Colonel Bliss said that the attorney for the Com-mercial Advertiser had obtained from him mercial Advertiser had obtained from him an extension, so as to make inquiries in Indiana, and that he had granted it. A further extension was obtained from the Court. Judge Patterson said that as Mr. Bliss had granted the attorney for the Commercial Advertiser time, the motion, as far as it related to that journal, was denied with costs B. F. Einstein answered for the Times. He said that Dudley's complaint was a subterfuge, and was not sincere. He was a subterfuge, and was not sincere. He declared that Colonel Dudley knew, as everybody did, that he wrote the letter printed by the Times. He was afraid to come here, and wanted the defendants to answer the complaint without obeying an order of the court granting them an examina-

tion of him before trial.

Mr. Einstein said that if Colonel Dudley could not come here he was willing to examine him anywhere. "But," added Mr. Einstein, "when he brought an action in this court he placed himself under the jurisdiction of the court, and he must appear in person." DeLancey Nicoll agreed with Mr. Einstein, and said that the Su-preme Court had decided that the defendants should have an examination before trial, and the Judge had no right to overrule the order, as no motion had been made with such a result in view. Judge Patterson took the papers and affidavits, and promised an early decision.

BUNKO NOT ROBBERY.

Fine Point Raised in the Trial of Aldrich the Pittsburg Sharper.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH! DETROIT, January 25.-Lawyer Meredith, of Hamilton, attorney for Frank A. Aldrich, the Pittsburg bunko steerer, raised a new point in the trial before Magistrate Bartlet, at Windsor, Ont., this afternoon. Aldrich, who bunkoed Thomas Lemon, of Allegheny, Pa., out of \$10,000, was accused of robbery, an extraditable offense, and Meredith urged that bunko was not robbery, nor was it extra-ditable. He offered to furnish authorities on the subject, and as the magis-trate was uncertain, the case was continued until Tuesday. If Magistrate Bartlet holds that bunko is robbery, it will establish a new precedent that will make Canada an unsafe place for bunko

men.

The bunko operations of Aldrich, who has capt by those who are engaged in building cabinets out of the droops of the President's eye, the variations of the Presidental smile, and similar clews. One of his visitors last night was referring to the visit of Mr. Wanamaker, and remarked: "All the New York and old farmer living near Charleston, Pa., out of \$2,000; another old man who lives near Batavia, N. Y., out of \$5,000 in the gold buck game; a man named Mar-shall, in Indiana, out of a good sum in shall, in Indiana, out of a good sum in August by the same game. He fleeced an old man of Cleveland out of \$2,000. He swindled Warner, engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, out of \$6,500. Still another man robbed by Aldrich was Lindsay, or KcKinzey, of Galesburg, Ill.,

Aldrich has prominent and influential friends, and has always been able to settle his difficulties. His uncle is the Mayor of Stafford, Kan., and Aldrich was never before suspected of being a crook.

A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

o Prospect of an End to the West Virgin Senatorial Tangle.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 25 .-- 2 T. Janney, Union Labor, received four votes for United Senator to-day, Corcoran, Democratic member from Ohio county, voting for him. It is said that Delegat Harr, of Marion county, has expressed an intention to vote for the Union Labor candidate throughout the session, and should he do so, it will result in a tie in the joint assembly, if the Republicans hold their own as he has heretofore been classed with th

The Democrats will endeavor to make caucus nomination on Monday night, but is is quite likely that they will be unsuccess ful, as the attempt has already been made several times. To-day General Goff re-ceived 40 votes; Kenna, 25; Governor Wilson, 9, and W. L. Wilson, 2, the remainder scattering and complimentary. Nothing has been done by the Legislature so far, except political filibustering, which will continue throughout the session Kenna's friends are still hopeful, but the odds seem to be against him.

EARTHQUAKE IN COLORADO.

Very Peculiar Features Attending Upon Some Rather Severe Shocks.

DENVER, January 25 .- Information has just been received from Rouett, Col., that that portion of the State has been treated to a genuine earthquake. The shocks commenced on the afternoon of the 15th inst, and at 4 o'clock there were violent ones, which rocked small buildings, detached large masses of rocks from the mountains and greatly frightened people and animals, The cattle were especially terrorized and ran frantically back and forth. Thunder pre-ceded the shocks, but there was no rain. A peculiar phenomenon was observed at Hot Springs, below the Government bridge.

The shock was productive of great gushes of water and gas. Three times as much water and gas was thrown out, and accompanying it was a most sulphurous stench that made the people sick and caused the birds to drop to the ground. When the convulsions ceased, the water receded and there was a sound like the rushing of a great river. The course of the shock was from the south porthward.

ONE VACANT CHAIR.

The Alleged Senatorial Briber Fired But No One Else Was Seated.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25 .- The debate on the contested election case closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The majority report unseating Carpenter was then adopted by a party vote. The Republicans raised a point of order and the point was sustained by the chair. His decision was appealed from and by a party vote was not sustained. Carpenter was then unseated by a party

Upon the resolution to seat Ray, the contestant, Howard (Dem.) moved an indefi-nite postponement, and his motion pre-vailed. The action leaves the Senatorial district composed of Shelby and Decatur counties unrepresented in the Senate, and the Governor will order a special election.

SUICIDE in France is the title of a pecul-iar paper prepared by a Paris physician for THE DISPATCH to be issued to-morrow.

FOR TOO MUCH.

Constitutional Objections to Allegheny's Municipal Measure

THREE CENTS

DECLARED TO BE WELL FOUNDED

By the Attorney General and Other Good Anthorities.

IT CREATES TOO MANY CLASSES

And Brings Third-Class Legislation Into a Second-Class City.

The Attorney General has declared that the bill making Allegheny a city of the second-class is unconstitutional. By it the Mayor and Councils usurp the powers of the Legislature. It also creates sub-divisions of cities of one class, which has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. A number of other fatal defects are also pointed out.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, January 25.-The objections to the act to translate Allegheny from the third to the second class of cities, loosely stated last night, were put in more definite form this morning. They are in the main Constitutional in character and are given additional weight by the knowledge that in the opinion of the Attorney General they

are well founded. The objections begin with the first section of the bill, which provides "that every city in this Commonwealth shall have all the powers necessary for its government except as limited by law and not conflicting with the Constitution and laws of this State nor the United States. The intention is hereby to invest the local legislature, namely, the City Councils, and the Mayor with legislative powers for all purposes of municipal government which the General Assembly

for such purpose could lawfully grant."

A RELEGATION OF AUTHORITY. It is held by the objectors that this section confers on the cities of the Commonwealth powers the Constitution does not design to give them, and as all cities are affected by

the section, it was carefully perused this morning before the opening of the House. The bill to divide cities into three classes was on the calendar ahead of it, and when it was on the calendar ahead of it, and when it was called up, Mr. Bliss, of Delaware, and Mr. Kauffman, of Lancaster, immediately moved that both bills he recommitted. Mr. Brooks, of Philadelphia, in support of the motion, said that the bill simply entitled "an act relating to cities," should really be entitled, "an act to delegate the authority of the Legislature to cities of the Commonwealth".

of the Legislature to cities of the Common-wealth."

The bills were recommitted without de-bate. The objections to the first section are stated thus:

"The section delegates powers the Legis-lature has no right to confer, While the Legislature may make specific grants of power, it cannot delegate its entire power to cities, thereby relieving them of the necessi-ty of obtaining special grants and making them entirely independent of any law-mak-ing power other than their own for their future requirements." uture requirements.' OBJECTIONABE CLAUSES. The fourth clause of section 2 reads as

All local or general laws relating to a city whose class may be changed by reason of any law of this Commonwealth shall be and remain in full force and virtue, unless repealed expressly or by necessary implication by the laws relating to the changed class.

Section 3 provides that in any city whose classification is changed each municipal officer shall have the powers and perform the duties imposed theretofore, not inconsistent with the laws relating to the class into which such city is changed.

All local or general laws relating to a city

The intent of these passages, it is held, is to permit Allegheny to come into the second class clothed with powers obtained while in the third class, thereby bringing into the second class third-class legislation, whereas the intent of existing laws is that a city going from one class to another shall strip itself of all special or general legislation in-tended for the class it leaves, and clothe itself with the legal raiment of the class it enters. The effect of the bill would be to subdivide the cities of the second class, and the Su-preme court would have the same objection to this that it has to the indefinite mutlipli-

cation of classes.

SERIOUS DEFECTS. Section six provides that a city of the third class changed by an act into a city of the second class shall, if it contain less the second class shall, if it contain less than 22 wards, elect two members of Select Council in each ward, and the ratio of representation in Common Council shall be as provided for by the laws of such city. The objection to this is that it establishes a difference in the manner of the election of Councils in cities of the same class, and emphasizes the intent of the bill to establish sub-divisions of cities of the same class. Section seven provides that when any city of the third class shall, by virtue of any law be changed to a city of the second class, the Councils in office at the time shall, as soon as possible, elect assessors of taxes, collectors of delinquent taxes and the heads of departments as provided by laws relating to cities of the second class. The objection to this is that it deprives the newly-elected Conncilmen, who have the right, under the laws governing cities of the second class, of the selection of the executive and administrative officers of the city. In other words, Councilmen elected and controlled by laws governing cities of the third class would elect officers to govern a city of the second

ALL AT SEA AGAIN.

A Judicial Opinion Which Says the Supreme Court Decision Didn't Decide. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH,)

HARRISBURG, January 25 .- Unconstitutional legislation has put municipal officers here in a muddle, as it has in other cities. A short time ago, Mayor Fritchey issued a proclamation for the election of Councilmen under the act of 1868, supposing that the Wallace act of 1874 and the municipal law of 1887 had been wiped out by decisions of the Supreme Court.

To-day he changed his proclamation in accordance with a decision of Judge Me-

Pherson, of Lebanon county, in which Judge Simonton concurred, holding that the act of 1874 is still in force, and that the recent declaration of the Supreme Court, which has popularly been interpreted as de-claring the entire act of 1874 unconstitutional, referred only to the 57th section of that act, thus leaving all the other sections in

CRAZED BY A REVIVAL.

A Married Woman Becomes Insane and Embraces the Pastor.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. AKRON, January 25.—The sixth week of series of revival meetings at the United Brethren Church was concluded last night. In the midst of the meeting Mrs. John Miller, wife of a well-known citizen and mother of a number of children, arose, and running into the aisie threw her arms about the preacher, Rev. D. W. Sprinkle. The affair caused a great sensation, which

the pastor quieted by starting a hymn.

Mrs. Miller was removed to her home, and developed signs of dementia. She is prostrated, and for the present is kept under the influence of sedatives.